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Environment
Sperm Counts Plummeting Dramatically — and Faster Than Previously Thought
The authors of a new analysis found that sperm counts globally dropped by more than half between 1973 and 2018, and the decline is continuing.
By Environmental Health News
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By Anne-Lee Donaldson
For years, scientists across the world have gathered evidence showing declines in sperm quality. Now, new research suggesting the results of the most in-depth study found the sperm count has dropped dramatically around the world, and the rate of decline is accelerating.
In a new analysis, researchers at Mount Sinai Medical Center, the University of California, San Francisco and Hebrew University of Jerusalem found that the global sperm count dropped by more than half between 1973 and 2018, and that the decline is accelerating. Since 1973, sperm count has dropped by about 1% each year. Since 2002, the annual decrease has been closer to 2.6% a year.
The findings raise concerns that an increasing number of people will need assistance to reproduce, as well as concerns about the overall health of human beings, since sperm counts are often seen as a barometer of health.
And while scientists aren't yet sure what is to blame for the problem, chemical exposures, especially to pesticides, are a likely factor — and climate change may play a role.
Researchers are calling for urgent action to bolster more research into sperm counts, to investigate the decline, and to prevent further deterioration of men's reproductive health.
"We have known for years that there is a crisis in male reproduction," Hagai Levine, lead author on the study and an epidemiologist at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, told EHN.
An 'alarming' decline
Dr Shanna Swan discusses on the latest evidence showing a decline in sperm counts
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The study built on the world's previous research, which showed a decline in sperm count in North America, Europe, Australia and parts of Asia of 29.3% between 1973 and 2011.
Adding those 15 studies to the new analysis has made the case for sperm decline "overwhelming," Shanna Swan, a professor of obstetrics and reproductive epidemiologist at Mount Sinai, told EHN.
"It's really alarming," said Swan, who is also an adjunct scientist with Environmental Health Sciences, which published the study.
Swan authored the book Count Down: How Our Modern World Is Threatening Sperm Counts, Altering Male and Female Reproductive Development, and Imperiling the Future of the Human Race.
The study found the average global sperm count in 2018 was 49 million per milliliter of semen. When a man's sperm count drops below about 40 million per milliliter, his ability to cause a pregnancy starts dropping dramatically, she said.
The vast results could mean that in the coming decades, large swaths of the global population of men could be infertile, or require medically assisted reproduction techniques, like in vitro fertilization, or IVF, Hormone disruption can also cause other distinguishing sperm issues, in which sperm are shorthy injected into an egg cell.
In addition to the drop in average sperm counts, Levine said it was surprising that the rate of decline was accelerating rather than slowing down. "It was a tipping point, that once you cross, you get even worse situation" he said. "That's something to really pay attention to."
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Overall, said Levine, the results indicate that "something is very wrong with our global modern environment."
Sperm count is not only a reproductive concern, but an indicator for other health problems in men, and is used as a predictor for male longevity.
Men with poor sperm count tend to have higher rates of cardiovascular disease, cancer concern and even death, Michael Eisenberg, a professor of urology at Stanford University, told EHN in an email. Eisenberg was not part of the decline in sperm count study and also called other health concerns "valid."
A 2019 study authored by Eisenberg found that diabetes and other diseases were associated with lower sperm counts. He is currently investigating the reason why overall health is lower in sperm quality is still unknown.
Eisenberg said the new study on sperm count decline is a "powerful addition" to previous evidence that sperm count across the globe has declined.
Reasons for the trend
Through the research for the drop were not discussed in the paper, scientists have known for decades that certain environmental exposures can be hazardous to pesticides (such as atrazine, and diuretics) and other endocrine disrupting chemicals, especially for developing fetuses and children. They can have impacts on reproductive health.
Nearly 25 years ago, for example, Swan and other researchers published an analysis of research into links between pesticide exposure and sperm quality, and found that 79% of studies indicated a decrease in sperm quality among those exposed to the chemicals.
Diet, activity level and stress may also play a role.
Swan and Levine said exposures to chemicals in the environment and other factors likely play a substantial role in the sperm count trend.
And, the risk factors are related, for example, a poor diet is a risk factor for lower sperm quality, but certain endocrine disrupting chemicals — which interfere with how hormones work — are thought to contribute to poor diet.
Diet is hard to decouple from chemical exposures, too, since pesticide residues can be found in food.
Additionally, both Swan and Levine said climate change could be a factor, mainly due to climate-related stress and actual fluctuations in temperature, since heat waves are linked to decreases in sperm quality.
Prenatal exposure may be a contributor, too. Chemical exposures during the male "programming window" when reproductive tracts are formed in utero, can have impacts on reproductive health later in the male's lives.
Swan's 25 years ago, for example,